MONDAY, MAY 23, 1892.

If our friends who juves us with monouverpre for publication, with m have rejected articles received, they must in all cases wait stimes for that purpose,

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#### Mutlucers and Methods.

Mr. THOMAS E. KINNEY, formerly Mayor of Utice, and now a high private in the CLEVELAND mutineers, has explained to a reporter of the Syramuse Standard the real object of the crafty promoters of the May Convention. "CLEVELIND is the logical candidate," says Mr. KINNEY, "and he is the one that a great majority of us would prefer. But our movement goes beyond that. It seeks to reform the methods within the party." Mr. KINNEY further explains that "Mint's methods" are the methods which the mutineers mean to reform.

"HILL'S methods" have put the State into the control of the Democratic party, elected a United States Senator, reformed the long-standing abuses of legislative apportionment, and made the New York Demogracy stronger and more confident than it has ever been. Those methods have nothing secret or extraordinary. They consist in faithful and skilful work for the party, in perfecting its organization, sticking to the friends of Democracy, and making no concessions to the enemy or coalition with the enemy. The result of these methods has been strength and success.

The methods of the men who are putting up the money for the May Convention are devious and peculiar, but their object is not the success of the Democracy, but the humiliation of the leaders and the organization that have brought the Democratic party of New York to victory. The men who joined with Mugwumps and Republicans in 1885 and 1888, in the vain hope of defeating Governor Hill, and in 1890 of defeating the local Democratic ticket, employ many methods, but loyalty to the Democratic party or endeavor for its success is not among them. Their politics is purely personal and selfish, and by reform they mean the establishing of a political machine of their own.

It is right that the men who are engineering the May Convention should be the men who have been constantly fighting the methods and the influences which are approved by the voters habitually voting the Democratic ticket in this State. The Democrats of New York have twice carried the State in spite of them, and are able to do it again. Outside of the shouters who were officeholders under Mr. CLEVELAND, most of the May Conventioners are much more anxious to increase their facilities for keeping up their fight with the regular organized New York Democracy.

#### The Date of Parliament's Dissolution Fixed.

The appouncement that Parliament will be dissolved on June 20 gives timeliness to an article entitled "Memorable Dissolutions" in the last number of the Nineteenth Century. The writer reviews all the dissolutions in the last and present centuries which have had important political results. but for our purpose it will be sufficient to mark those which have taken place since the second Reform act went into operation in 1868. From that time to this there have been five Parliaments, one of which lived only about five months, while each of the other four lasted about six years. Of these four the present Parliament is not the length of term by that which is associated with the name of Lord BEACONSFIELD.

The last Parliament elected under the

Reform act of 1852 came to an end on July \$1, 1865. Its last session had been convulsed by the discussion of the discstablishment of the Anglican Church in Ireland, and this great question was now remitted for settlepicut to the constituencies, which had been greatly enlarged by the second Reform bill passed in the previous year. The general clection, which now took place, disclosed an enormous preponderance of Liberal feeling throughout the country, the Liberal majority in the new House of Commone being not less than 115. Since no such party majority had been known, and it was by means of this irresistible Liberal force that Mr. GLAD-STONE carried most of the great legislative measures which are connected with his name. Nevertheless, in 1873, the seemingly impregnable Liberal Government was beaten on the Irish University bill, and, although Mr. GLADSTONE continued for a time to hold office, owing to Mr. DISHARLI'S refusal to form a Ministry, he found the state of things intolerable and dissolved Parliament on Jan. 24, 1874. Counting from dissolution to dissolution, about five years

and a half had clapsed. At the ensuing general election 349 Congarvatives were returned to 303 Liberals, and Mr. Dishaeli, who now took office presently transferred himself to the House of Lords under the name of Lord Beacons-PIELD, leaving to Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE the leadership of the Conservatives in the lower House. The foreign policy of Lord BEACONSPIELD was satisfactory to the country, and some gains were made at by-elections, which apparently encorraged the Prime Minister to dissolvo Parliament on March 9, 1880. when it had still some time to run. In this case there was an interval of about six years and sig weeks from dissolution to dissolution. The ensuing election was an unpleasant surprise to Lord Bracons-PIELD, 319 Liberals being returned against 243 Conservatives and 60 Home Rulers. Mr. GLADSTONE now returned to office, having a majority of is over Conservatives and

Home Rulers united. Nevertheless, in the first half of 1885, owing to the dissatisfaction and consequent abstention from voting of some members of his own party, he was beaten by a coalition of Conservatives and Parnellites, and he thereupon gave way to Lord Salisbury. This Parliament was not dissolved, however, until December, 1885, thus leaving an interval of five years and nine months since the preceding dissolution.

In the House of Commons chosen in December, 1885, the Liberals and Parnellites had ostensibly a very large majority over the Conservatives, but when Mr. GLADSTONE brought in his bill for the better government of Ireland he was defeated, owing to the secession of a large body of his followers. Parliament was then immediately dissolved, and in the subsequent election the Tories and their allies, the Dissident Liberals, obtained a great preponderance over the Gladstonians and Parnellites. House of Commons then chosen might under the statute have lasted until June, 1893, but as it happens, it will fall short a twelvemonth of the full septennial term. The day designated for dissolution, June 20, is almost exactly six years after the break up of the Parliament which witnessed the introduction of the Home Rule bill. The new elections must, according to the

statute, be all completed within thirty-five days after the date fixed for dissolution. The friends of Ireland on this side of the Atlautic can, therefore, judge for themselves how much time they have to get together and recover the ground which has been lost. They cannot now pretend that there is any uncertainty about the warning. The day is fixed, beyond which all their regret and compunction for wasted opportunities will be in vain. If they mean to do for Ireland what they did in 1885 and 1886; if they wish the Nationalist members to keep the eighty-five Irish seats which they now hold, they must act at once without frittering a moment in dissension or delay. The money needed for the election expenses of the Irish Nationalist party must be collected and forwarded before June 20, or it will arrive too late. The borough elections. be it remembered, immediately follow a dissolution of Parliament, the county elections taking place a little later. The Unionists have already given notice that they intend to contest every seat in Ireland, a course which will compel every Nationalist candidate to deposit beforehand the statutory costs in order that he may be voted for. We have brought these facts before to the attention of Irish-Americans, and if we recall them now it is because there is no longer any doubt that the need of heeding them is imperative, and that the decisive struggle is at hand.

### The Camera at the Fair.

We have not seen immediately any of the enormous correspondence perpetrated by the Hon. BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH in behalf of the World's Columbian Exposition, of which he is Secretary; but we venture to say that no single letter belonging to it calls for contradiction and repudiation more emphatically than that lately addressed to the New York Society of Amateur Photographers regarding popular photography at the coming show. Mr. BUTTERWORTH was a veteran ready to retire from politics when the American public took up that delightful industry, bota as an artistle and fascinating amusement and as a precise and lasting means of recording incidents and scenes whose memory would be valuable. Under his circumstances, Mr. BUTTER-WORTH has not had the slightest chance to comprehend the wishes and feelings of the immense body of citizens, old and young, against whom he assumes the unwelcome attitude outlined in the following letter. directed by him to the Secretary of the New York Amateur Photographere:

"Your favor of the 24th inst., relative to the right to photograph objects of interest at the Exposition, was resented to the Executive Committee of the World's dumbian Exposition yesterday, and the matter dis-

"The photographic privilege at the Exposition is regarded as very valuable, and is one of the sources to which the Exposition must look for the reimbursement of the heavy expenses entailed upon it. While it was the desire of the committee to meet the wishes of the phers of this country in the matter referred to, the very fact that this class is so numerous was deemed a serious objection to granting the permits you desire leges that might be granted would be seriously im-paired, if not wholly destroyed. Neither was it deemed possible by the committee for the Exposi tion to discriminate between those who were and those who were not amateurs in this art.
"In view of these facts, the Executive Committee

reaffirms the action of the Committee on Ways and Means, and directs me to express its regret at the in ability to comply with the wishes of your society."

We believe that, if Mr. BUTTERWORTH had really been able, even approximately, to estimate the number of cameras in the hands of the American public, he would have thrown over the notion of confining the Columbian photographic privileges to a small professional syndicate as involving an insupportable and impossible monopoly. Since the longest, having been slightly exceeded in original taming of the dog, mankind has acquired no companion so pleasing or so universally accepted as the photographic camera. Leaving out the immensely important part photography plays in the higher branches of science, it is today, in its simpler and less pretentious para phernalla, one of the most distinct and everpresent marks of civilization in every portion of the globe. It has become a household institution of infinite charm and substantial value, appreciable equally by youth and age. It should be encouraged by

every intelligent influence that may fall into relation with it. The managers of the Chicago Exposition are adopting a conspicuously unwise policy of economy in deelding to shut out amateur cameras for the sake of raising revenue from a few favored professionals. They would rob the Exposition of one of its most attractive features for countloss thousands of expectant visitors. Rebellion against such a shortsighted, probably illegal, and certainly oppressive restraint would extend beyond the ranks of netual photographers to the vast public which has learned to sympathize with their enthusiasm and to profit from it. Any one who has entered the door leading to the ascent of the Effel Tower with his codak over his shoulder, and has been forced to leave it with the doorkeeper knows the lively sense of revolt against such an arbitrary deprivation. To apply a similar lespotic and avaricious restriction at the Exposition held on the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, and in the hundred and seventeenth year of our independence, would be altogether too violently contrary to the spirit of the time

and of the occasion. The right to take a

hand camera into the grounds of the

Fair is as simple as the right to enter upon

the presentation of a ticket. "Buch a con-

trivanco is to-day as natural an accompani-

ment of an American citizen as his hat

or cane. To seek to prevent its use

hopelessly old-fashloned indifference to the

s the impulse of mistaken avarice and of

needs and habits of the age. In justice to Mr. BUTTERWORTH'S collions of people who will visit the Fair, it ! way of evidence that the letter itself is

should be understood that there are cameras whose presence there can properly be disputed. While there are hundreds of thousands of smaller instruments in the public's hands, many ambitious and devoted enthusiasts are equipped with machines of a size too great for erection on walks and passages intended for the use of innumerable sightseers. Public convenience, of course, is superior in importance to the gratification of any artistic hobby. So far as the amateurs are concerned it may perhaps be necessary for the authorities of the Chicago Fair to interdict the larger cameras whose setting up and adjustment require more or less space. The management may find it necessary to draw the line at machines with tripods, and to limit the freedom of the grounds to such cameras as are carried under the arm, and are capable of being worked in no more than elbow room. But the right to bear and operate those has grown into the fundamental law of the land. and it is to be maintained against every other consideration. We very much doubt also if it will seriously diminish the value of licenses to make the great pictures which Mr. BUTTERWORTH may properly reserve for professionals.

Upon the photography question the American public is solidly anti-monopolistic, and if the directors of the Fair are wise, they will reconsider the decision expressed in Mr. BUTTERWORTH'S letter and admit the camera with the camerist. Let them focus and snap to their hearts' content.

## Songs of the Stuffed.

M. PAULIN PARIS wrote the "Poetical History of CHARLEMAGNE," a volume devoted to the myths the poets made about the great Frankish Kalser. It seems to us that somebody ought to begin to collect material for a Poetical History of GROVER the Large. Around that capacious form the mist of Mugwumpian myth has gathered; and through that mist the lyres of many Mugwump bards are heard tumultuously twanging. Dr. WILLIAM EVERETT has hymned the Mugwump Bird, which is but manifestation, an emotion, an eon of GROVER LE GROS. Mr. EDGAR FAWCETT has celebrated the same mythical theme in verses mystical and mighty, but, unfortunately, difficult of comprehension to persons who read only English. Mr. George Fred WILLIAMS, the Dedham DANIEL, was once inspired, perhaps at a Massachusetts Reform Club dinner, to Mugwumpiaes which the world would not willingly lose; but just as DANTE knocked out CING DA PISTOJA and GUIDO GUINICELLI, SO has Mr. JOHN HOMER TAFT of Boston knocked out WILLIAMS and EVERETT and FAWCETT.

Mr. TAFT, aroused, as he kindly explains to the public, by "editorials in the Boston Herald, especially that of May 17, 1892, bearing the caption 'And the South Also,' has built a Campaign Anthem, "dedicated to ex-President GROVER CLEVELAND," and it is a remarkable production. If we are unable to admire the subject as much as the author does, at least we will not refuse to bestow upon Mr. TAFT's anthem the attention which it deserves. He is a little bold, abrupt, obscure, but, then, what a muscular style the man has. There are only five stanzas to the anthem, but they are so powerful that it would be imprudent to allow our readers to take more than one at a time. In number one we see the Convex Oracle as an ethical convexity, a moral teacher, an exemplary political captain: " Hail! to the man whose destiny leads us To adopt, west or woe, the right maxims of life;

#### Whose courage undaunted, has set an example To be followed by all in political strife."

In number two the poet gets his feet in his wings a little, but he flies, he soars, he disentangles himself long enough to kick the stuffing-if we may use the word in no invidious sense-out of syntax. GROVER the Large is having a hard time, but he is reflecting, or else the millions are reflecting, and his eagle eye has seen a true guiding star through the mists of protection. This guiding star is not a silvern-shining star, of course. Mr. Taft doesn't tell what the star is, but evidently it is renomination, a falling star:

"Adversity to him is the sweet use of reflection, millions who've seen but dimly from afa What his eagle glance, plercing the mists of protec

Proved clearly to be a true guiding star." hero slugging clouds with a javelin, a rather

In number three we behold the mythical unprofitable task, one would think: The myth of 'free trade' and the dream of 'reci

procity'
Are more weapons used the great leader to slay; But the shield of 'sound currency' and the 'tariff reform ' javelin, Will renel and disperse those 'clouds' of a day."

In number four we have the cohorts of the nation, a bold poetical license for the Columbian party of Seven, rallying around some flags whose names are not given. After the capture of the citadel and the counting of the ballots, the guiding star of progress will positively consent to appear. So we must suppose that the javelin men have got in their work on the clouds:

'And the cohorts of the nation around these banner Will show to all the world a struggle of might and

When the citadel is taken, and the lists have all been

That guidling star of progress will illumine the field of In the last strophe we get the finest sucssion of similes and metaphors ever exhibited to a discriminating public. We see a prow made of supply and demand hewing close to the line and rushing on to

pierce the land. Prows that hew like the adze and are also used as augers, drills, wimbles, or ploughs on land, are something new to us: but doubtless Mr. TAFT is fa miliar with marine architecture as displayed on the East Boston ferryboats: Then the keen-bladed prow of commercial prosperity.

Embodying the laws of supply and demand Like the adze, hewing close to the true line of prin-

Shall triumphantly pierce and clove through the

Isn't it great? We hope that Mr. Rich-ARD WATSON GILDER will paste it in his scrap book. It is an indication of the wealth of poetry that is in the anti-Democratic movement. Clouds cover the Prophet and his javelin, and the guiding star has lost its way, but the faint chant of the Mugwump poets still trembles in the air. Theirs are the only feet the idol has left to stand on.

# Is the Grant Letter a Fraud?

Mr. George C. Gorham has a positive opinion concerning the authenticity of the alleged letter of GRANT to CONKLING, which was printed on Saturday in a despatch from Cleveland. Mr. GORHAM believes that the letter is a modern fabrication. Mr. Conk-LING told Mr. GORHAM, immediately after the Convention of 1880, that he had not received one written line or heard one spoken word from Gen. GHANT on the subject of the third term.

We may add that the Columbus Evening Dispatch of Friday last, where the docu ment in question originally appeared, prescuts two columns of elaborate comment on the sentiments attributed to Gen. longues, however, and to the many mil- GRANT, but offers nothing whatever in the

genuine. There is no explanation of the circumstances attending the discovery of the letter, nor is it told through whose

hands it has passed on its way into print. If the letter is genuine, it will be very easy for those responsible for its publication to prove the fact. But until the authenticity of this document is satisfactorily shown, any discussion of its bearings in political history is decidedly promature.

### Time to Order a Halt.

There is something aggravating and even disgusting in the book publishing business carried on by the Federal Government. Here, for instance, is a volume of 183 octavo pages issued by the so-called Bureau of Education, containing the statements and views of Mr. John P. Campbell, Professor of Biology in the University of Georgia, upon "Biological Teaching in the Colleges of the United States;" and here we have another volume of 258 pages, issued by the same bureau, upon "The History of Higher Education in Ohlo." This history is very liberally illustrated with pictures.

The Government of the United States has no more business to be sending out books of this sort than it has to be distributing flour or tobacco. It is nothing but a way to get books published which the people don't want to buy, and which no sensible publisher could be induced to undertake. The junk shop is where they bring up at last.

To a sensible mind these transactions savor of that paternalism of administration which the founders of this republic believed they had provided against and prevented.

Col. ABE SLUPSKY is one of the brightest lights of indern bemeracy. he is a reformer. As a dark horse between the chicago Convention there is no candidate that is darker. The fact that the reperts that are particularly stuck on the Studies I require a raisking him down with or count when the time for action arrives.—Correland world.

No, sir! Col. Are Shupper is not a candidate. His name will not be presented with his knowledge and consent either at Minneapolis or at Chicago. Let this chatter cease.

An esteemed correspondent in Washington, who knows the Mississippi River as well as any man living, finds several objections to THE SUN's remarks concerning the levee system and the outlet system. Of the outlet systom he says:

1. It is too full of common sense It is not scientific, according to the book engineers.
 It is too simple to be understood.

4. It will not cost enough to be popular,

The objections which he urges against the outlet system are certainly entitled to consideration. Meanwhile the mighty river will continue to burst through its artificial barriers in times of flood.

The reports of immigration for the ten months past show that while the number of Italians arriving at all the ports has decreased from 51,153 in the corresponding ten months of 1801 to 43,823 in 1802, the arrivals from Russia have increased from 33.374 to 09.591. That is to say, the immigration of one of the least desirable classes has more than doubled.

### THE FAT MAN'S CONVENTION.

Brief and Satisfactory Report from Onelda. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: A fair sample of the way the Cleveland boom is booming in this part of the State, it is my privilege to send you in the following para-

graphs: Prominent in Utien is the Hon. Thomas L. Kinney, who wants to reform the methods within the party. Mr. Kinney was elected as Mayor of Utica once on a platform of economy and reform. In the way of economy he gave the city the most expensive administration it had ever enjoyed. Our citizens will remember that administration. In the way of reform he gave us-or rather his brother William gave us-Dave Dishler, whom the metropolitan readers of The Sun may remember for his

part in the Bunco O'Brien incident.

Then there is the Hon. Patricius F. Bulger. who has spent about forty years on this mundane sphere and has served the people for twenty years in one public office or another. Mr. Bulger desires to see Mr. Cleveland

He tried to hustle Demograts to the "caucuses" which were attempted here a few days ago in the interests of the May Convention. Result: In the Fourth ward there was an attendance of six, all either disgruntled officeseekers or their relatives; in the Eighth ward,

four; in the Fifth ward, one, namely, Hod Lombard, did the business, and so on throughout the city. In the country towns little if anything was done, and the Observer excuses the lack of enthusiasm for the great Grace boom by explain-

ing that May is an awfully bad time for farmers to attend caucuses on account of their crops February was a bad time for enucuses, it will be remembered, because the roads were en cumbered with snow, and the Cleveland farmers were kept at home.

This is a snap shot at the present situation

in Oneida. Utica, Mny 21.

# The Speech of Mr. Blank,

From the Chicago Testocor of June 23, perhaps, I arise, sir, to propose the name of the illustrion statesman, patriot, prophet, and economist, Grover Cleveland of New York | Applause from the Oklahoma legation. | I need not mention, 'irie would fail me to mention, his many, his sample, his splendid titles to this distinction. He is the only candidate who can find nobody in the delegation from his own state. He is the anditate against whom South Carolina projests and for whom her electoral vote will not be cast. He is the only candidate who can love us North Catolina. He is the only candidate who can make West Virginia doubtfut. He is the only candidate who can insure us the loss of New York. But, Mr. Chairman and gentlemwho else can command the united support of Okia homa and the District of Columbia? What other name We present without doubt or fear to our sincere and faithful allies, the Muzwermps of Massac I am not of those who believe that the party exists for the purpose of representing certain principles. No. sir, it exists for the purpose of nominating a certain candidate. I would rather be defeated with Grover Cleve land than elected with the best man that ever lived. I trust that the Convention will listen to the delegates from the Republican States. They are absolutely un prejudiced, and their votes to-day ought to have a double strength, because next full they will not count Listen not to the dictates of the celd and calculating prudence which insists that he cannot be elected. To vote for the nomination of Grover Caveland is honor enough for any man. I must remind gentlemen that they are here to hominate, not to clear. If they will consider the distant and alien question of deleat, let them remember that in Grover Cleveland they have a candidate who is used to defeat. [Applause and laugh-

#### The bong of the Blaine Boomer. They tell us in a rash and reckless, wild, impulsiv

With Grandpa in the background and his old hat on their That Binine of Maine is quite without the most remote

intention Of bobbing up serenely at the National Convention. But, friends and fellow citizens, don't think it for a

We're here to say, and say it now, that James G. Blaine is in it!

They say he's broken down in health and cannot stand They're talking through their hats, of course, and havno facts to back They try to make us thing that Dlaine is in no such

s is the man they think the man to run for that But, friends and fellow citizens, don't trust them for a We're bere to say, and say it now, that James G. Blaine is in it!

They make us weary with their talk about that pub-lished letter Of declination. What of that? Who could have written Nobody could, and yet they keep right on in their And swear by all the gods at once he'll shake tife June

But, friends and fellow citizens, don't think it for a We're here to say, and say it now, that

SHOOTING UNDER WATER.

Tests of the Submarine Gun and

WASHINGTON, May 22-The trials of the submarine gun begun at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Friday, and to be continued this week, will determine by actual demonstrations the degree of effectiveness that can be expected from this novel weapon. It does not seem premature to say that the results already achieved in Saturday's tests go far to bear out the mention made of the gun in Commodore Folger's annual report: "A further consideration of the subject of submarine artillery, which has been rendered possible by the approaching completion of the experimental type gun, inclines the bureau to the belief that it would prove a valuable and important adjunct to our defensive armament, particularly when mounted on board of vessels intended especially for ramming. It seems probable that the chances of the ram being able to reach her antagonist with destructive effect will be quadrupled by the addition of this weapon to her means of offence."

What has been shown thus far is that the projectile torpedo can at short ranges easily be fired through the nettings which war ships now employ as a protection against the automobile torpedoes. Subsequent experiments may disclose the full range of the gun for the cenetration of nets, and also the degree of capability which the projectile possesses for ex-ploding against the ship's side, in spite of the net, which latter is intended to cause the explosion to take place against itself, if at all. At all events, we shall now probably have a

horough and exhaustive test of a system of harbor defence in which Eriesson thoroughly believed, but which he was not to live to see accepted. His plan started with the proposiion that a modern armorelad should be attacked beneath its heavy protective waterthe best. He accordingly devised a gun for shooting under water, to be fixed in the ship at any required distance below the surface. An outboard sea valve could be suddonly epened and shut by steam power, while the vessel was running at maximum sneed; and then another water-tight valve was designed, which had to be fragile enough to be easily broken by the projectile in passing out, and yet strong enough to keep back the water that rushed in whenever the outer or sea calve was opened. This inner valve was attached to a piston, and of course a piston and a valve had to be sacrificed with each shot. The valve system was shown to work perfectly, other devices of an expansive metallic ring for the piston and a special gas check also facilitating the work of the weapon as a whole.

But how was the projectile, with its liring pin, to be prevented from exploding in the gun on encountering the inner valve? To avoid this danger Ericsson devised a spiral spring, pressing against the piston already spoken of, which so graduated the force exerted against the latter as to carry it and the valve out of the gun without exploding the projectile. On this point perhaps it may be well to quote what he wrote to the Secretary of the Navy after a trial of the Desiroyer about bline years ago: line belt. He accordingly devised a gun for

the Navy after a trial of the Destroyer about bline years ago:

Is the tring oin of the percussion lock, which ignites the exploace charge of the projectic, canally of penetrating the anny sea valve and overcoming the external resistance of the water! The bock referred to being patented, and its construction, therefore, well known, it will suffice it mention that the apiral spring which restrains the inward motion on the pin was adjusted to overcome an outward pressure of 700 pounds, its maintain resistance of the water is upward of 400 pounds per square inch against the end of the will be proper to add that owing to the great velocity of the projectic, the reastince of the water is upward of 400 pounds per square inch against the end of the affine pin. Now, in order to prove practically its capability to overcome the said reastance, besides the needed energy to pretrate the raiber which covers the central hole of the inner set valve, the principle in the gun. Careful examination after each discharge showed that the paint was undisturbed, thus proving that the power of the spiral sprine, although set to only half its tension, is adequate to overcome the resistance encountered by the firing pin in piercing the valve. When the projectic encounters affacilors after the experimental and only, the bring pin in piercing the valve. When the projectic encounters affacilors internal mechanism being such that a triple defonating fast is excluded.

The submarine gun of the Destroyer was never fired with local deligenty of the projection of the properties in this

that a triple detenating fuse is exploited.

The submarine gun of the Destroyer was never fired with loaded projectiles in this country, and in England a gun taken there for experiment burst at the dirst test with a loaded shell. It was suit that the failure was due to an imperfect firing apparatus; but at all events nothing more was done with the device there. After Ericeson's death Congress appropriated the liberal sum of \$30,000 for renewing the experiments with what was said to be a much improved gun; and now the results of this appropriation are to be seen. Incidentally it should be noted that the test is one also of torpedo nets for our ships.

### THE GRANT LETTER TO CONKLING. The Hon, George C. Gorbum Says It to Bo-

gus, and States Ille Rensons. Torne Europor Tax Sex-Sec I find in the news colmins of The Sex to-day a despatch from Cleveland, O. giving what purports to be a letter addressed by Gen, Grant to Senator Conkling on the 20th of May, 1880. This pretended letter deprecates the presentation of his name as a candidate before the National Conver tring recommendation that Mr. Conkling immediately become reconciled to Mr. Blatne.

I think every intelligent reader will concede that the pretended letter bears on its face unmistakable cyl-Gence of being boggs. I will not call it a counterfeit because it bears not the slightest resemblance to any thing ever written by Gen. Grant. He never spoke or wrote in any such strain about his services. He never had the ill manners to thrust himself into Mr. Cank long's personal affairs, or those of anybody else within my own knowledge that he was biniself es ceedingly unfriendly to Mr. Blaine in 1860.

I have however, a better reason than my own opinion, or my knowledge of the relations between the men, for saying that ien. Grant nover wrote the letter referred to; and that is Mr. Conking's own word. He assured me, after the meeting of the National Conven tion of 1890 that he had not received a line from Gen from ton the subject of the Pres dency or the nomina-tion since his arrival in the country from his trip around the world that year, nor had be received from him any vertial communication on the subject. He as-sured me that he never had any intimation from him whether the contest going on in his behalf was pleasing to him or d stasteful. I know that I did not misunder

stand him, and I therefore assert that the protended letter is a very silly hoax, very poorly contrived. If its object is to affect the mind of any Republican upon the approaching nomination, I have only to sar that no man has been unned as a possible candidate who would have permitted so clamsy an imposition upon the public to have been attempted if he had been GEORGE C. GORHAR. ensulted in the matter. WASHINGTON, May 21.

#### The New York Delegation to Chicago. From the Komer Democrat. We see now and then in some Cleveland paper a refonce to the belting Syracuse Convention

with the suggestion that the sorohead delegation in some mysterious way " secure a footing in the Chicago Convention. What an alcordity! The very attempt to inflict such an indignity upon men of the character and standing of those who compose the New York delegation would be revented by the great body of the delegates as an

marifogable insult offered to the Democracy of the most State in the Union. In no one thing did David B. Hill display greater sa-

gacity than in the character of the delegation which has been selected to bear his name to the Chicago Cor Look at it. At the head of this delegation is Roswell

P. Flower, the present Democratic Governor of the State of New York | Included in the list of seventy-two delegates are such veteran leaders of Democracy as Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan, Gens. Slocum and Sickles, Manton Marble, ex-Mayor Chapin, Bourke Cockran, Chairma Edward Murphy, Hichard Croker, Congressman Pel-lows, &c. Never before in its history did the great State of New York send a more imposing or potent delegation to a National Convention. By every loyal Democrat in the land it will be felt hat there is only one place for such a delegation, rimed with all the authority of the organized Democ-

acy of the Empire State, and that is the post of honor in the Chicago Convention. Have no fear. The automatons, the populars, the 'men of straw" of the Syracuse "bolters' "Convention

will never get nearer to the Democratic wigwam at Chicago than the commissary's stores of the cars, or the comfortable parlors of the Palmer House.

#### A Literary Curiosity. What is that lunch set out for under that ase?" asked Banting at the dime museum. "That is a relic of Edgar Allen Poe."

"You know he was so poor he missed his mea s ?" "This is one of the meals be didn't cat."

From the Chicago Itally Tribune.

The Sword Swallower-Great Scott! This won't do There are thirteen of us sait ing down to dinner. The Living Skeleton-Thirteen nothing: There are only twelve. You've miscounted the two headed girl.

Considering the Pincs.

Needless Alarm.

From Puck. "Mr. Chestnut is married."
"Why, that was quite sudden, wasn't it?"
"Wal, sudden'y for a Falladelphia man. He was engaged no montias." LUIHERAN CHURCHES DEDICATED.

One in Williamsburgh that Cost \$850,000 and a Smaller One in Jersey City.

The new German Lutheran Evangelical Church of St. Mark in Bushwick avonue and Jefferson street, Williamsburgh, was dedicated yesterday. The services were conducted by the Rev. August Emil Frey, the paster. The new church stands on the corner of Bushwick avenue and Jefferson street, and has a frontage of 65 feet and a depth of 130 feet. In addition to the church a large school bouse and a residence for the paster has been built. The church structure and adjoining building, with their sites, cost nearly \$250,000. The church

church structure and adjoining building, with their sites, cost nearly \$250,000. The church is the finest edifice of the Lutheran decommation in Brooklyn. The stained glass windows in the interior and the messic floor in the vestibule are pointed out; so beautiful works of art. The fley, J. P. Beyer of St. John's Lutheran Evangelical Church in Greenpoint preached the dedicatory sermon, while in the evening the fley. W. A. Flecher of Danbury preached. The congregation, which formerly worshipped in a frame edifice at Bushwick and Evergreen avenues, marched to the new edifice vesterday, and just before the services began the architect turned over the key of the structure to the pastor of the church.

The St. Trinitatis Evangelical Lutheran Church in Bowers street, Jersey City Heights, was dedicated yesterday. The congregation formerly worshipped in a small chapel in Webster avenue. The exercises yesterday consisted of a farewell service in the old chapel, which was conducted by the pastor, the Rey, R. A. Hafer. Then a procession was formed, which marched to the new church. The dedicatory exercises were conducted by the Rey, R. A. Hafer, assisted by the Rey, H. W. Luckenbach, President of the Synod of New York and New Jersey; the fley, Dr. G. W. Enders of York, Pa., and the Rey, H. H. Weber of York, Pa., cand the Rey, H. H. Weber of York, Pa., and the Rey, H. H. Weber of York, Pa., and the Rey, H. H. Weber of York, Pa., and the Rey, H. H. Weber of York, Pa., and the Rey, H. H. Weber of York, Pa., the afternoon services were held in the old Surday school, and there was another procession to the new one, Praise services were held in the old Surday school, and there was another procession to the new one, Praise services were held in the old Surday school, and there was another procession to the new one, Praise services were held in the old Surday school, and there was another procession to the new one, Praise services were held in the old Surday school, and there was another procession to the new one, Praise service w

#### DR. BURKELL ON REFORM AGAIN. He Repeats His "L'Enfer" Story and Prays

for Dr. Pack harst. The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell of the Collegiate Church, Twenty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, spoke yesterday morning upon the subject of municipal reform. After telling again the story, which he has told before.

about a visit to "L'Enfer" in Paris, he said: "I do not justify my conduct. I think I would not go in there again now, but a preacher is a human being, and as a human being I yielded. "I am not going to say," said Dr. Burrell reacher is a luman being, and as a human being I yielded.

"I am not going to say," said Dr. Burrell.
"that New York is the worst city in the world. It is not, and I don't agree with those Americans or with livelyard kipling, who say that it is. The wonder is that, with all the mixture of our population, it is one-half as good or one-half as well governed as it is.

"We want three things. We want better alwes, better officers of the law, and the immediate enforcement of such laws as now exist. New York cannot be reformed in a day, and the immediate thing is to do what we can under the laws we now have."

In his concluding prayer, Dr. Burrell asked God "to bless the man in a neighboring pulpit who is trying to lead us in this reform."

### MRS. LESLIE CARTERS YALE MAN. the Captivates the Boys by a Nest Turn,

New Haven, May 22.-Mrs. Loslie Carter recived an evation in this city last night from the weather-bound collegians, including a big contingent of Princeton men who are here with their ball nine and several Harvard stuwith their ball nine and several. Harvard students who came on to see the big ball game. She was greeted with round after round of appliause, and received many floral offerings from the boys. She made a great hit in the play when she declared that she had a "Yale man coming" who was bound to do well. He was Syears old, she said, knew all the Yale men's mames by heart, and took the biggest kind of interest in their sports. Bris Carter, in an interview, declared that Mr. Belasco was the greatest dramatist on earth, and adde that the people on the stage she had found to be the dearest and most charitable persons who exist.

## Bieveles Can Swim-Perhaps.

Gen. Howard in a morning paper upon the use of bley cles in courier service, the General is made to say haps the accompanying augrestion may convey a hint



to the life preservers on ferrybusts, be attached to the sides of the saidle of a brey of When the rider arrive lat a stream he could plane in. his pads would rise to the arrive of the could plane in this pads would rise to the arrive of the carter, and he could cross by charmag with his feet with quite as much case as a boxes withs. The pads of course, should be large and broyant enough to support the world, of the rider and his ound.

New York May 14.

### NEW YORK, May 14. Fereign Notes of Real Interest.

Gen. Booth announces a great need of funds to carry on the Salvation Army. He recalls his announcement that the \$500,000 given for his Derkest England scheme would require \$150,000 annually for maintenance, as mly \$20,000 of that had been furnished so for So the scheme is almost at a standatill. The "spiritual" fund is also exhausted. To carry on the "spiritual side of the war" into the self-denial week in October will re quire \$40,000, and the money is needed immediately. At the last meeting of the Royal Society there was shown an oyster shell from Thursday Island, in the Forres Strait, upon which a bright and splendid pear had been produced by artificial process. The process itself was not divulged. Photographs of flying bullets showed that a pistol bullet travelled 750 feet a second; a Martini-Henry builet 1,750 feet; a new English mags zine riffe builet with smokeless powder 2,000 feet, and an aluminum builet undersimilar conditions 3,000 feet. A novel method for calming the sea has been submitted to the French Salvage Society by Baron d'Alessandre. He covers the surface of the water with specially prepared insubmergable thin netting, which acts like a bed of oil in calming the waves. At the breakwater of the Quiberon Peninsular in Brittany

has been appointed by the French Minister of Marine to investigate and report.

Carolus Duran exhibits this year at the Paris Salon a portrait of Mrs. Ayer, the "richest widow America eve sent to Europe." He made her a "Queen Crosus and the Popers of the Wesith' Ones." Mrs. Aver is seated on an old, high-backed fautenti covered with antique tapestry. She is "record in plinksh violet vel-vet, and mantied in purple volvet bordered with Rus-sian sables. The train of the dress and the mantie form draperies re and the hasseck of gray sain, as one sees in the old pertraits of Queen Victoria in her regal robes. A foot shoul in velvet, and a trans-parent red silk stocking peeps out (with luxurious under-trimmings of the skird out the hassock. The artist shows on the decededs a string of pearls, that cost £1,200 aniece, and a simil chaped locket of pearls with as a pendent, the largest pears over fished in the

At the rallway station of Fnente-Palmera, near the town of Ecja, in Antalusta, a man whose face was half concealed in a simulated hat approached the sta-tion master and familed him a box and an open lette. Then the mysterious individual went away. The official read the letter, which was without signature. It simply informed him that he had fust received a present. He immediately opened the box and was astonished to find that it contained a new born baby righty clad. A switchman who was present took pity on the little thing and offered to adopt it then and there, and the station mas-ter was glad to get rid of it. The switchman brought it home to his wife. She was delighted with the present. and while undressing it a lotter fell out of its clothing upon the floor. This, the the one which the state nasterr eccived, was also without signature. It was Whoever takes this child and cares for it will be

happy." When the road woman's surprise was over she resumed the work of undrassing the haby. During the operation a seap of bank notes fell from its cloth-ing upon the stoor. Husband and wife carefully picked up the notes and counted them. They footed up the handsome sum of 125,000 france. Now the station master wants that baby, or rather that money, but the switchman won't give it to him, and a sui! is pending in the Spanish courts.

—Terence V. Powderly, the head of the Knights of Labor, says in the last number of his Joseph that he is now "wrinkled, held, and gray." -An aged parson, who recently visited Caribon, Ma.

stated that he had written and delivered 1,500 ser-mons, and that it to: k just 700 of the manuscripts to fill a barrel. Dry measure is what the unappreciative villagers called it.

The American dress reformers are preparing to re-new their crussde at Chautauqua this year. They de-clare that their reformatory ideas are making rapid progress all over the country, but especially in the cooleaded city of Roston and the hot-headed city of the-cago. They have not much hope of undermining the projudices of the fair sex in New York city.

—Miss Belsey Trumbuil, who died recently at the almshouse in Skowhegan, No., at the age of 12, was supported by the fown from the day of her birth to the day of her death, for, although able to do considerable work, both indoors and out, she was of feeble intelled

and unable to take care of herrelf. Ninety-two years on a poor tarm is the longest time on record. -Americans take an interest in a number of the islands of the Pacific Ocean. We are interested to Jaour Government is one of the three protecting powers and in the Hawatian kingdom, many of whose people

like to dance, and may be seen in dancing parties or even at balls. The General Conference of the Church has refused to abolish the rule that discountenances dancing, but even that fact is unlikely to reduce the number of Methodist dancers, at least in New York city week a Boston naturalist was surprised by some of the trees, shrubs, and flowers he saw there. He says be illacs, the forsythia, the cornelian cherry, and other

of both sexes "in good and regular standing" who

charming things that are familiar to New Yorkers whe atroll through the Park.

—Marriage may be a fallure in San Francisco, and is may not, but it is into esting to note that compara-tively few people are making the experiment. During last year there were only 3,235 marriages in the city, less than eleven to the thousand of the city's population. The rate in London is more than eighteen per thousand. What it is in the various cities and States of

the Union is not recorded accurately.

—Humorous preachers have appeared among the delegates to the General Methodist Conference & Omnia. One colored delegate was so witty and gilb-tongued that the Conference laughed whenever be rose, and on one occasion it "broke down with laughter" while he was speaking. A solemn spectator, who

sometimes made fun of very serious matters.

—Among the passengers from Biddeford, Me., for Canada the other day were a Franch Canadian of 40 years and his son and daughter. Their little farm in in which to raise the money the family came to work in the American mills. They went home with \$500 and were happy. There are many similar cases.

—Still another African traveller, Capt. Hinger, has gone through the savage regions of the west coat and the Niger without an escort and in safety. This French-man says that the nativos were everywhere peaceably inclined toward him, and he was surprised at their

with merchandise, and nobody was needed to guard out of the parks of Chicago is the placing of big trash baskets about on the lawns and paths. Possibly it tool time to train the crowds to make use of these baskets, but now when a May party or a lot of plenickers have had their luncheon on the grass they carefully pick up the distruring bits of paper and food and put them into the baskets. It almost seems as if there were a neat person for every disorderly one, because men and women are often seen to pick up loose paper left on the

honesty. At one place he found five or six sheds filled

grass and put it into these receptacles out of sight,

—The Orientals who come to New York keep up the
customs of their country, to some extent. Two poor Syrians in this city recently paid a visit to an Effendi in his office. As soon as they reached the door they took off their shoes, salaamed, and entered the office in profound humility. There are amusing stories in Washington about the formulities practised by Hassan Ben All and his retinue from Morocco during their recent visit to the White House in Washington. When Hassan approached President Harrison he bent his head, fixed his eyes on the floor, and salaamed majestically, while he members of his suite remained prostrate during

the whole of the interview.

—The Californians have begun to think of the "Japanese question" on account of the immigration from Japan. There are now over 5,000 Japanese in the Pa-cific States, most of them in California, and ship loads of them arrive in Sau Francisco from time to time, The Chinese who came to this country were all men, that there is danger of a steady inpour of Japanes into the State, and that they ought to be excluded se the Chinese are. It has been ascertained, however that the Japanese Government would not consent, a the Chinese Government has done, to the exclusion of its subjects from the United States. Any unfriendly

legislation in Washington would be followed by retaliatory legislation in Tokio. -A warning to trespassers posted on a tree at the en-trance of a wood in Westchester county, just beyond the city limits, is printed in both English and Italian. The English portion is worded in the usual fashion, and threatens to deal with offenders in accordance with law, but the Italian "aviso" is expressed in simple erms, and enforced with the declaration that trospas ers will be arrested. The influx of Italian laborers has made the dual language necessary, since the Itali unhesitatingly supply thomselves with fuel from any bit of woodland within reach. The local landowners acribe this to the natural deprayity of foreigners, but it is more likely the exercise in the adopted country of ome recognized communal right at home. One meets with many such survivals of early customs among the Italian immigrants It is not unusual for a green Italian applying for work to seize and kiss the hand of the hoped-for employer. The act comes down from the

## feudal days, when laborers acknowledged fealty be Notes of the Hebrews,

Young ladies have volunteered their services at the strawberry festival of the Young Men's Hebrew Assocition in Lenox Lyceum on May 28. Members of all the Jewish literary societies of this city will appear at the "tea party" which is to be held by the Emma Lazarus Club on the first Saturday is

The Hebrer Journal does not believe that any tw portant service will be rendered to Judalam by the Central Conference of American rabble soon to be held in this city. State Senator Jacob Aaron Cantor of New York was

warmly welcomed at the reception given to him by the Rochester Quill Club, the object of which is to promote the literary interests of Jewish young men. According to the Hebres Standard, thousands of Jewish amaria hereabout are anxious to get married, by there is gravity in the souls of the available swains when they behold the expensive habits of these damasia.

The Jewish residents of Boston are now a powerful

element of the Boston community, and many of then walk in advance of the descendants of the Puritans richer than the posterity of the founder of Paneall init.

The Jevish Messenger favors the appointment of a special committee to counteract the attempts of Christian missionaries to make converts among the Jews of this

city. It says that the evil is growing, and that delays are dangerous.

There are at this time many applicants for admission to the new classes of the Hebrew Technical Institute. which has now become one of the important training

chools of the city. The entrance examinations wi be held next month. The Maimonides Library of this city holds many inportant books of interest to Jewish and other scholars. About 1,000 books are taken out of this library by readers every week of the year. The librarian has just

saued a very favorable report. issued a very favorable report.

The Jewish literary societies of this city have been engaged in making arrangements for their annual outings during the sustance season. In these outings there will be all sorts of entertainments, both sportive

and artistic, both moral and logical.

New and grand buildings have been erected for the service of the Jewish Foster Home near Philadelphia. 'The Jewish Community," and Rabbi Cohen, who the crater at the dedication of these buildings a few

the orator at the dedication of these buildings a few days ago. "Is united in decise of charity."

It is reported in the Hobros Sheadard that a big soap factory has been set up near Jerusalem by Hebrew scapmakers. Its managers offer to self soap to Mohanmedans, Christians, and infidels, as well as to the believers in Judaism, whether orthodox or reformed.

The Jerish Judaism, whether orthodox or reformed.

The Jerish Judaism, whether orthodox or reformed for the introduction of Sunday lectures in the temple there, says that Jewish houses of worship are now opened on Sunday in Chicago, Philadelphia, Providence, Louisville, St. Louis, Defroit, and New Haven,

The dedication of the large new edifice of the Jewish Theological seminary in this city is regarded as an

The dedication of the large new collect of the Jewish Theological Seminary in this city is regarded as an event of importance to Judatsm in America. "It is to this seminary," says the Hobers Semidard, "that we confidently look for the supply of rabbis who will commine the Jewish spirit with the American spirit, lead our congregations to the knowledge of the Torsh, imbus them with its spirit, and inspire them to lives of obedience to its reachings."

obedience to its reachings."

The Jack Progress says: "The Jews are often accused of being predigious hearders of wealth, and of having nothing in view but the one purpose of raking in the shining shekels, and holding on to them with a tenacious grip. That our fellow israelites are mighly tollers in this direction does not need a stroke of the deny, nor can we at the same time, with any regard for veracity, exempt our Gentile brothren from a grasping familiarity with financial matters."